The Virginia Gazette ad Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. ſingle.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 2 1790. [12s. per An.] [No. 71.]

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave moſt reſpectfully to repreſent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to ſolicit from the *Public Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and leſs refined, motive of private intereſt. To accompliſh a purpoſe ſo laudable in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the Editors, they are perſuaded that nothing more is neceſſary than to prevail on ſome one Lady to ſet the example, by the eaſy expedient of opening a *Rag-Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns ſhall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the moſt reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largeſt ſupply will be entitled to a diſtinguiſhed place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM.

☞ *The Subſcribers to this Paper are earneſtly requeſted to pay up their reſpective Arrears.*

At a Meeting of the Managers of the ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, on the 20th and 23d of November, 1790.

THERE not being a ſale of Tickets adequate to pay the prizes, in order that further encouragement may be given to adventurers, it is reſolved that the Scheme be enriched by adding *One Thouſand Dollars* to the ſum of Forty Dollars, to which the laſt Blank drawn is entitled according to the original ſcheme.

That the Managers make up their ſeveral accounts of ſales of Tickets with the Treaſurer, and pay to him the amount of the ſold tickets, and return to him the unſold Tickets on or before the ſecond Monday in January next.

That if there ſhall be then ſold the number of two thouſand three hundred tickets, the Managers will take on their joint and equal riſk ſo many tickets as ſhall be neceſſary to raiſe the ſum requiſite for paying all the prizes, and the Lottery ſhall commence drawing on the *third Monday in the ſaid month.*

Philip Marſteller, Buſhrod Waſhington, John Dundas, William Herbert, Thomas Porter, and *Robert Townſend Hooe,* are appointed to prepare immediately the prizes and blanks, and check-books, and other matters which they ſhall think requiſite for the drawing.

Charles Simms,	*George Gilpin,*
John Fitzgerald,	*John Dundas,*
Philip Marſteller,	*Jeſſe Taylor,*
Wm. Hunter, jun.	*B. Waſhington,*
William Herbert,	*Richard Conway,*
R. T. Hooe,	*Charles Lee,*
Thomas Porter,	*William Brown.*
Joſiah Watſon,	

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

FOR SALE,

On board the Schooner Freedom, lying at Harper's Wharf,

A few Hogſheads of

WEST-INDIA RUM and MOLASSES.

Apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, or the Maſter on board.

JOHN ROPES.

N. B. The Schooner FREEDOM, burthen 91 Tons, for ſale, if applied for ſoon. She is well found in every reſpect, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expenſe.

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

FOR SALE,

THAT Tract of LAND where I now live, on Holmes's Run, containing ſixty acres; thirty of which are good meadow-ground, about twenty have been cut for ſeveral years, and are in good order. It is well incloſed and divided with poſt and rail fences. The beauties of this place, it's healthy ſituation, and convenient diſtance from Alexandria, being within four miles, render it a deſirable retreat from that place in the ſummer ſeaſon. There are a genteel frame houſe, an excellent garden well incloſed, and a well of water, equal to any in the County, at the door.

A Tract of 265 Acres, adjoining the above; about 35 acres are good meadow-ground, and ſome made. There are a good frame houſe and other buildings on this tract.

My HOUSES and LOT, in Fairfax Street, next above Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, having 122 feet front on that ſtreet, and extending acroſs Water and Union Streets to the channel of the River. Lands of the firſt quality, in Frederick or Berkeley County, in an agreeable ſituation, or good bonds and a few Negroes, will be received in payment. W. BIRD.

Woodville, Nov. 23, 1790.

On Wedneſday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be expoſed to the higheſt bidder, by the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway,

A Number of like country-born NEGROES. Three years credit will be given, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date. JOHN F. BEALL.

Maryland, Prince George's County, Nov. 22, 1790.

☞ A MERCHANT-MILL TO BE RENTED,

Situated on the upper extremity of Fairfax County, within 17½ miles of Alexandria, and in good order. For further information apply to the Subſcriber. ELISHA C. DICK

Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1790.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Aſſortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Caſks, SAD-IRONS in Caſks, CUTLERY in ſmall Caſes, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, 12, 1790.

AGRICULTURAL.

From Lord KAIMS's GENTLEMAN FARMER.

FARM-OXEN.

THERE is not in agriculture any other improvement that equals the uſing oxen inſtead of horſes; they are equally tractable; and they are purchaſed and maintained at much leſs expenſe. As this improvement is obvious to the meaneſt capacity, one might expect to ſee every farmer greedily embracing it, as he would a feaſt after being famiſhed. Yet few ſtir. How is this to be accounted for? Men are led in chains by cuſtom; and fettered even againſt their intereſt. "And why ſhould we pretend to be wiſer than our fathers?" they will ſay modeſtly, or rather obſtinately.

What warms me upon this ſubject is, the great conſumption of oats by work-horſes, which would be totally ſaved by uſing oxen only. Did our own product furniſh this conſumption, it were leſs to be regretted; but it is grievous to be reduced to the neceſſity of importing annually vaſt quantities of oats; all of which would be ſaved by employing oxen only in a farm. Nor is this all that would be ſaved, as ſhall be mentioned by and by.

But that I may not be [illegible] about foundation, I am willing to enter into a candid compariſon between horſes and oxen as employed in a farm. I begin with affirming, that an ox is as tractable as a horſe, and as eaſily trained to a plough or a cart. I have ſeen a couple of them in a plough going as ſweetly without a driver as a couple of horſes; directed by the voice alone without a rein. Oxen, beſide, are preferable for a ſteady draught, as they always pull to their ſtrength, without ever flinching; horſes, on the contrary, are apt to ſtop when they meet with unexpected reſiſtance. As oxen have leſs air and ſpirit in moving than horſes, their motion is concluded to be ſlower. They are leſs expeditious, it is true, in galloping, or perhaps in trotting; but as farm-work is performed by ſtepping, let the ſtep of a horſe and of an ox be compared, and the latter will be found not inferior, eſpecially where an ox is harneſſed like a horſe. Colonel Pool, in Derbyſhire, ploughs as much ground with three oxen as the neighbouring farmers do with four or five horſes. In ſummer they eat nothing but graſs: In winter they have hay or turnip when much wrought; ſtraw only, when wrought moderately. About Bawtry, in Yorkſhire, four oxen in a plough do as much work as the ſame number of good horſes. In ſeveral parts of Kent, an acre daily is ploughed with a team of oxen, ſometimes a quarter more. Near Beaconsfield, Mr. Burke ploughs an acre in a day with four oxen; and his neighbours do no more with four horſes. In the road from Leeds to Wetherby, I ſaw a loaded cart drawn by two ſtout horſes and a bull, all in a line, the bull in the middle. That draught was not ſlower than thoſe before and after in the ſame road. And ſurely the bull would not have been added, had he retarded the horſes.

Hitherto the compariſon holds pretty equal. In one article, oxen are clearly preferable. Their dung makes excellent manure; and by that means they always improve the paſture. Horſe-dung, on the contrary, burns where it falls, and hurts the paſture. Horſe-dung from the ſtable has a greater tendency to burn than to rot; and to make it uſeful, it requires to be carefully mixed with cooler materials.

But the chief advantage of oxen comes under the article of ſavings, which branch out into many particulars. In the firſt place, the price of a horſe, fit for labour, doubles that of an ox. An ox worth ſeven pounds, will perform as much ſolid work as a horſe worth fourteen. This is an important article; the labouring cattle are the moſt expenſive part of a farm ſtock; and it is that expenſe which keeps back from farming many men, whoſe ſkill and induſtry would afford them a comfortable living. In that view, it is greatly the intereſt of landlords to promote oxen, as they tend to multiply candidates for a farm, which not only gives the landlord opportunity for a proper choice, but raiſes every farm to it's juſt value.

As an ox is cheaper than a horſe, ſo he is fed cheaper in proportion. He requires no corn, and he works to perfection upon cut graſs in ſummer, and upon hay in winter. He does well even upon oat-ſtraw. Thus by uſing oxen, a farmer can make money of [illegible] whole crop of oats, except what is neceſſary for the maintenance of his family. The bulk of that product, on the contrary, is conſumed by farm-horſes. Even in the Carſe of Gowry, the conſumption of oats on farm-horſes is ſo great, that at Perth [illegible] are annually exported between four and five thouſand bolls of oat-meal.

A horſe is liable to many diſeaſes that an ox is free from. If he happen to turn lame, to which he is ſubjected from many accidents, he is rendered uſeleſs. An ox may always be turned to account; for if diſabled from work, he can be fatted for the ſhambles, and ſold for more than was paid for him.

A horſe commonly turns uſeleſs for work in ten years, and the ſtock of horſes muſt be renewed every ten years at a medium, which is a deep article of expenſe to the farmer. Oxen laſt for ever; or, which comes to the ſame, they can be ſold to the butcher when paſt the vigour of work, and their price will be more than ſufficient to put young oxen in their ſtead.

Horſes require more attendance than oxen; they muſt be curried, combed, and rubbed down. Let oxen have their proper quantity of food, and they require no other care. It is ſufficient employment for a man to manage four or five horſes: He will manage with equal eaſe double the number of oxen.

The ſhoeing of horſes is no inconſiderable article. The expenſe of ſhoeing oxen is a mere trifle.

But the advantage of oxen is ſtill more extenſive: It reaches every manufacturer, and indeed the whole people. There muſt be a great increaſe of oxen to anſwer the purpoſes of farming; every one of theſe, after their prime is over, goes to the ſhambles; the markets are filled with beef, which not only lowers the price of beef, but of leather and tallow. The ſavings upon theſe articles would bring down the wages of our manufacturers, and conſequently the price of their work. I mention that cheap manufactures at home tend alſo to lower wages.

People differ in the manner of yoking oxen. In ſome places they are yoked by the tip of the horn; in ſome by the root. Theſe modes are viſibly inconvenient. When an ox draws by the ſhoulder, like a horſe, his head is free, and his motion natural. When yoked by the horns, he lowers his head to the line of the draught: His poſture is conſtrained, and his ſtep ſhort. His neck indeed is ſtrong, but his ſhoulder is a better *fulcrum* for the draught. To yoke an ox by the ſhoulder, his harneſs ought to be the ſame with that of a horſe. The only difference is, that as his horns hinder the collar from being ſlipped over his head, it muſt be open below, and buckled after it is on. The advantage of yoking an ox by the ſhoulder was known even in the time of Columella; who ſays, that faſtening the yoke to their horns is rejected by almoſt all who have written directions for huſbandmen; for the cattle can exert greater efforts with the breaſt than with the horns. Book 2. Chap. 2.

When the advantages of oxen for draught are ſo great, it cannot but appear ſtrange that in Britain oxen have been almoſt totally laid aſide. Among the ancients we read of no beaſts for draught but oxen. It was ſo in Greece, as early as the days of Heſiod; and it was ſo every where. The Dutch at the Cape of Good-Hope plough with oxen, and exerciſe them early to a quick pace, ſo as to equal horſes in the waggon, as well as in the plough. They are uſed in the Eaſt-Indies for carrying burdens; and they are fitter even than horſes for that ſervice, the back of an ox being convex, and conſequently more able to ſupport a weight than that of a horſe. All that is neceſſary in the furniture for the back, is a bit of wood or ſtiff leather, to prevent the load from falling down upon the neck. The only cauſe I can aſſign for preferring horſes, are bad roads, which were univerſal in Britain till lately. Being impracticable for carts during winter, the farmer carried his corn to market on horſeback. A proper furniture for the back of an ox was not thought of, though an eaſy invention. And horſes being thought neceſſary for carrying burdens, they were employed inſtead of oxen in every work; if employed at all, they are too expenſive ever to be ſuffered to be idle. Another circumſtance contributed. Becauſe oxen require no corn, it is commonly imagined that they ſcarce require any food. They are put off during winter with dry ſtraw, which after the turn of the year affords very little nouriſhment. They become too weak for working; and yet, inſtead of bettering their food, it is vainly thought that multiplying their number will anſwer; and thus may be ſeen in ſeveral places yoked in a plough, ten or twelve weak animals that can ſcarce ſupport their own weight. We are now provided with good roads every where; and there is no longer the pretext of bad roads for preferring horſes. Corn is now carried to market in carts, for which oxen are no leſs proper than horſes. And it is hoped, that farmers will at laſt break through a bad cuſtom, and open their eyes to their own intereſt. Nothing is more deeply their intereſt than to lay aſide horſes totally in farm-operations, and to employ oxen.

As computation is the touchſtone of profit and loſs, two computations are ſubjoined; one to ſatisfy the farmer of the ſum he will ſave by employing oxen inſtead of horſes; and one to ſhew what benefit will accrue to the public by the change. To ſet the firſt computation in a clear light, and to avoid fractions, I make the ſuppoſition, that a horſe put to work at the age of five may endure hard work for twelve years, which is a large allowance beyond the truth. An ox is put to work at the age of four, and at ſeven is in his prime, which is the proper time to feed for the ſhambles. The computation accordingly is framed upon a revolution of twelve years; during which period oxen are four times changed without any change of horſes. At the end of the period, both muſt be changed; and a new revolution goes on as before.

TABLE, ſhewing how much a farmer ſaves by employing Oxen inſtead of Horſes.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A horſe of 5 years old is purchaſed, or valued at ſterling				15	0	0
To grazing ditto 24 weeks, at 2/1 per week,	2	19	0			
To corn in winter 15 weeks, 2 pecks per week, at 8*d.* per peck,	1	0	0			
To corn in ſpring 13 weeks, 4 pecks per week, at 10*d.* per week,	2	3	4			
To ſhoeing and farrying one year,	0	12	6			
To inſurance againſt lameneſs and death,	0	7	6			
One year's maintenance,	6	13	4			
Twelve year's maintenance				80	0	0
Total amount of the firſt coſt, and 12 [illegible]						
The horſe unfit for hard labour may be ſold for				3	0	0
The expenſe of one horſe at the end of 12 years				92	0	0

The expenſe of an Ox twelve years.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
An ox* 4 years old purchaſed at				5	10	0
To grazing 24 weeks, at 1/6 per week,	1	16	0			
To ſhoeing and farrying one year,	0	4	6			
To inſurance againſt accidental death,	0	2	6			
Amount of one year's maintenance,	2	3	0			
Maintenance for 3 years,				6	9	0
Coſt and maintenance,				11	19	0
Deduce the price he can be ſold at				7	10	0
Total coſt at the end of 3 years,				4	9	0
Total coſt at the end of 12 years,				17	16	0
Subſtract this ſum from the expenſe of a horſe during the ſame time,				92	0	0
The balance againſt the horſe is				74	4	0

By this table it appears, that the yearly expenſe of a farm-horſe exceeds that of an ox in the ſum of £. 6 3 8. Now ſuppoſing four horſes neceſſary to a farm of 100 acres, rent £. 50 yearly, four good oxen well fed will perform the ſame work; and, therefore, the uſing the latter inſtead of the former, will be an annual ſaving of £. 24 14 8, very near the half of the rent. And what will raiſe it above half of the rent, is the intereſt of the money laid out, which is conſiderably higher upon the horſe than upon the ox; but which is omitted in the foregoing table, to avoid an intricate calculation.

There is beſide an article that preponderates greatly for the ox. His dung enriches the ground on which he paſtures. Horſe-dung, on the contrary, is hurtful. This is an article of great importance.

N. B. The hay or ſtraw conſumed by the horſe in the winter is not leſs than that conſumed by the ox; and therefore that article is left out with reſpect to both.

* *An Ox light-made, and of a middle ſize, is of all the fitteſt for the plough; and, in many places of Scotland, ſuch an ox may be purchaſed under ſix pounds. But an ox reared in a rich ſoil, and that gets plenty of food, will at the ſame age draw a much higher price; and, accordingly, computing the profit of rearing horned cattle, I have ſtated the value at ſeven pounds.*

Messrs. HANSON & BOND,

THERE is nothing more commonly verified, now, as well as formerly, than that scripture, "let me put the mote out of my neighbour's, or brother's eye, when, on proper examination, I have a beam in my own."

This thought struck me very forcibly on seeing a peice in your paper of the 11th November. The Writer signs himself "A Friend to Truth;" but, as fictitious names have at all times, and on all occasions, been given to men, and things, it is always safest to examine and judge for ourselves. This "Friend to Truth" likes neither the Letter-Writer, in September 23, nor the "Friend to Toleration!" At least, he refuses to patronize either of them. But if, on an impartial enquiry, it be found, that his own tenets have a much more dangerous tendency than either, or both put together, the public surely have a right to alter his name, and give him a new one; "Since no man would justify, and publish opinions to the world, that do not correspond with his own." I will just touch on his plan, and leave every one who reads the Bible, to judge for themselves. I am well aware of the difficulty attending the setting this doctrine in a proper point of light, in a few lines, in a newspaper; therefore, I will only start the objections, and let some abler hand give him a full answer. 1st. "I am not fond of polemic divinity, I shall not touch on it, unless absolute necessity compels me." Let nothing compel you to meddle with what you are so little qualified to engage in. 2d. "Practical christianity, which has in past ages been esteemed the sum total of true religion." And yet is esteemed, to the total exclusion, and direct opposition, of Jesus the son of Mary. 3d. "Quotations from ancient divines slippery foundations." All human authority, whether ancient or modern, in matters of faith, of no more value than your own, mine, or any other. 4th. "I call on men of reason and candour to consider the design of the Almighty in speaking to mankind by the scriptures; it could not be to foment their pride, &c. &c. but really to putify, and convert us, &c. &c." This doctrine has been taught in all anti-christian churches; and many thousands have proved, that they, in consequence of it, have lain down in sorrow. 5th. "The opposite doctrine may form a party, and a strong one too, yet it never did, or can, make a christian." I confess he deals so much in the dark here, I fear I do not understand him. If you mean any set of opinions however orthodox, or scriptural; of opinions making christians, I agree with you; and sure I am you are right: Nothing less than the immediate power of God makes christians. "Practical christianity you intend to say something about." When does your practical scheme commence, before, or after, you know any thing of Jesus Christ? Before, it must be; for after you are in any degree taught the knowledge of Jesus, or yourself, you will never after mention your PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY. 6th. The design of the Deity must be to purify and unforeseen accident has taken place, that God Almighty cannot carry his designs into execution? Now comes in a number of scriptures wrested out of their place, and laid in confusion and disorder. Thus mangled, they appear something like the limbs of the human body, separated from each other, without beauty, harmony, or consistency; and so far is this writer from any knowledge of the spiritual meaning of those scriptures, that it requires no great penetration to be assured that the veil is yet untaken from his heart, and that he is yet reading Moses, or looking to the law for life. I shall pass on to another part of his belief. "That Jesus tasted death for every man, &c. &c. He is fearful of the fatal mistake, lest people should think themselves cured, when only the remedy is prepared for them to get cured by or with." If Jesus Christ tasted death for every man, the chief of sinners not excepted, what can possibly prevent every man from being benefited by his tasting death for them? No man can be greater than the worst, or chief, sinner. If the medicine is already prepared to cure all mankind, and they will not take it, and be cured, the medicine must be lost, or thrown away; for it will not, I presume, answer any other fallen creature; that is, it will not cure any but men. If all men will be obstinate, and refuse the medicine, then all men may get into this "fool's paradise;" in that case, the whole of the medicines are lost. "Our redemption is wrought out, when the body of sin is not destroyed, nor the cost of the christian warfare counted." If man's redemption was not finished, when Jesus himself said it was; if he did not give undeniable proofs of it's being completed, when he arose from the dead, and was declared to be the son of God with power, then the Apostles (witnesses chosen for that purpose) are found false witnesses with their master. It is very likely that neither you, nor I, have counted the cost of the christian warfare; but it ought to console you, me, and every guilty wretch, that Jesus has counted it. "None is reprobated before the foundation of the world." In this I agree with you very sincerely. "The God of love is a God of power, justice and wisdom; his justice demands obedience, and his wisdom has laid down the plan of salvation." If he is a God of love, he wants to save his creatures from endless ruin: If he is a God of power, he can do it; If he is a God of justice, he will save them, because Jesus has (you say) tasted death for them: If God in wisdom laid the plan of salvation, it cannot possibly fail, without his wisdom fails: "But it is on condition men repent and believe." For many years I have thought, "Jesus was exalted, to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance to Israel, and remission of their sins;" but if he gives repentance, and remission, and died for them, and was made a curse for them, &c. after all, if they choose to stand out, and will not repent themselves, whatever Jesus has done goes for nothing. Such a plan as this could not be laid by a God of wisdom; for he would have known his sinful creatures would not accept of his offers. "God's Justice demands obedience." It does, and has had it, good measure, pressed down and running over, in the birth, life, death and sufferings of Jesus. Now comes a number of murthered, mangled, dissected scriptures, all jumbled together; none of them spiritually understood by the writer, every christian on earth must confess; next a prayer, that "God may forgive those who pervert the scriptures." I join him with all my heart; but well I know in every sense of the word I am a sinner: Will it be right to join my prayer with his? He who talks so much of his PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, and I have nothing in Heaven, or on earth, but Jesus, to recommend me?

His practical Christianity must always give him very ready access to the Deity, but I am entirely satisfied with Jesus. Next he talks of "vast rewards God promises to the obedient, *rewards for our obedience*, eternal contempt for our disobedience."

In all the book there is not one promise of eternal life, for our obedience, not one. In Jesus all the promises of God are Yea and Amen.

Lastly, his definition of the word *forever* and *the word of God*. Any person acquainted with the Bible knows, that in the old Testament, more than sixty places mention *forever*, *everlasting*, and *eternal*, which only mean a limited time, or ages that have long ago expired. I have been taught to believe that Jesus was the word of God; and thus I prove it: "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God." Give me leave to set you right in one scripture: "The Grace of God which bringeth Salvation to all men, hath appeared, teaching us," &c. This is the marginal reading, and allowed to be the best. I believe that Jesus is the sum, and substance, of all written in the scriptures; that all the threatenings have been executed on him; all contained in the old Testament, every one; that all the promises are made to him, and in him; and whatever benefits, blessings and mercies, any of Adam's guilty race receives, is by, and through, him. "Now a word of advice, and then he is done. He entreats the reader to follow the straight and narrow way, and though it be strewed with some difficulties, yet it is a certain way to life; then, for your soul's sake, let the Universalists alone." The reader is at liberty to take his advice, or reject it, as he pleases; yet I aver, it is not strewed with many difficulties, nor does the cross stand in his way at all: It is the broad way that leads to destruction, and thousands have experienced, that by this very way they went to their graves, with a lie in their right hand.

The last sentence seems like a gun fired in distress; "For your soul's sake let the Universalists alone." Why should the Universalists be let alone? If they hold errors, why not detect them? Why not attack them openly, fairly, with plain scriptures, and give them an opportunity to defend? the "Friend to Toleration" for the same fault you have been guilty of, his "dropping the veil?" You "commend his catholic spirit, but blame his want of ingenuity, on so important a subject." Surely you want candour and ingenuity yourself in your quotations from the scriptures; you advise the Letter-Writer to bring scriptural arguments to prove the errors of the Universalists, and instruct their adherents; then you caution them, "for their soul's sake to let the Universalists alone!" How can any man's soul be at stake, for attacking any system whatever? You are certainly too much alarmed on this occasion, and apprehend danger where there is none. Now you say that practical christianity is the sum total of true religion, and that man's obedience is the condition of his salvation, and acceptance with God. I will now quote scripture in my turn, and appeal to every person, who makes the scriptures in any measure their study, or the man of their counsel. "*John*: Verily I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door, into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber; but he that entereth in by the door, is the shepherd of the sheep; to him the porter openeth, and the sheep hear his voice, and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out, &c. &c. Ver. 7th. Then said Jesus unto them again, verily I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep, ver. 27th. my sheep hear my voice and I know them, and they follow me, and I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish; neither shall any pluck them out of my hand: my Father which gave them to me is greater than all, and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand; I and my Father are one. Rom. 3d. and 19. Now we know that whatsoever the law sayeth, it sayeth unto them that are under the law; that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before God; therefore by the deeds of the law shall no flesh be justified in his sight, for by the law is the knowledge of sins; but now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; even the righteousness of God, which is by the faith of Jesus Christ, unto all, and upon all, that believe; for there is no difference, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption, that is in Jesus Christ, &c. &c. Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law? Of works? Nay, but by the law of faith; therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law. Now to him that worketh, is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt; but to him that worketh not, but believeth on him who justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness. Rom. 10th. For they being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God; for Christ is the end of the law, for righteousness, to every one that believeth. Ver. 8. But what saith it? The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that is, the word of faith, which we preach, that if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart, that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved; for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation; for the scripture sayeth, whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed, for there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek, for the same Lord over all is unto all that call upon him; for whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. Chap. 11th. 27th. ver. For this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins. Ver. 29. For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance. Ver. 32. For God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all, Cor. 1st. 24th. But unto them that are called both Jews and Greeks, Christ, the power of God, and the wisdom of God, because the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men, for you see your calling, brethren, how that, not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise, and God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence. But of him are ye, in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us, wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption, that as it is written, he that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. Galla. 2 chap. 19 ver. For I through the law am dead to the law, that I might live unto God; I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me; I do not frustrate the grace of God; for if righteousness came by the law, then Christ is dead in vain. Galla. 3 chap. 10th ver. For as many as are of the works of the law, are under the curse, for it is written, cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law, to do them; but that no man is justified by the law is evident, in the sight of God; but when the fulness of the time was come God sent his son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that they might receive the adoption of sons; and because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of his son into your hearts, crying Abba, Father! Eph. chap. 2, ver. 8th. By grace ye are saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God, not of works, lest any man should boast." Need any more quotations to prove the free, unmerited, gift of God, through Christ, to the chief of sinners, the most wretched, helpless, and miserable? Need any thing be said to prove the imbecility, weakness, blindness, and poverty of fallen man? Need any thing be adduced to prove man's aversion to God's plan of salvation, through Christ?

To see a poor, wretched, ignorant man, blind, fallen, corrupt creature, setting up his PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, in direct opposition to Jesus, his "obedience" to the blood, and righteousness, of the son of God—to see this poor creature, picking, culling, and stretching the scriptures, to establish, what God has forever rejected, all creature-righteousness, and holiness, of every kind whatever, done in a state of nature, or a state of grace, whether actions of the hands, or thoughts of the heart—to see this man find fault, and censure his brethren, is indeed too much.

"Jesus was found in condition and fashion as a man; the law urged it's claim upon him, nor would it acquit him, until he had paid the uttermost farthing. He obeyed the precepts: He blossomed with virtue and glory; and brought forth fruit in perfection; holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, higher than the Heavens; in his obedience were the beauties of holiness, and with these he invested the indignant sons of men: Thus, has he given us a claim to, and put us in possession of, his own immaculate obedience to every precept of the divine law, in letter, and in spirit; and that, from his grace, and bounty, independent of our own personal toil; that we might be perfectly obedient before God, and to our own conscience."

A CHINESE TALE.

WHENEVER I see a new-married couple more than ordinarily fond before faces, I consider them as attempting to impose upon the company or themselves, either hating each other heartily, or consuming that stock of love in the beginning of their course, which should serve them through their whole journey. Neither side should expect those instances of kindness which are inconsistent with true freedom or happiness to bestow. Love, when founded in the heart, will shew itself in a thousand unpremeditated sallies of fondness; but every cool deliberate exhibition of the passion, only argues little understanding, or great insincerity.

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the most endearing wife in all the kingdom of Korea; they were a pattern of conjugal bliss; the inhabitants of the country around law, and envied, their felicity; wherever Choang came, Hansi was sure to follow; and in all the pleasures of Hansi, Choang was admitted a partner. They walked hand in hand wherever they appeared, shewing every mark of mutual satisfaction; embracing, kissing, their mouths were forever joined, and, to speak the language of anatomy, it was with them one perpetual *anastemosis*.

Their love was so great, that it was thought nothing could interrupt their mutual peace; when an accident happened, which, in some measure, diminished the husband's assurance of his wife's fidelity; for love so refined as his, was subject to a thousand little disquietudes.

Happening one day to go alone among the tombs that lay at some distance from his house, he there perceived a lady dressed in the deepest mourning, (being cloathed all over in white) fanning the wet clay that was raised over one of the graves with a large fan, which she held in her hand. Choang, who had early been taught wisdom in the school of Lao, was unable to assign a cause for her present employment; and coming up civilly demanded the reason. "Alas," replied the lady, her eyes bathed in tears, "how is it possible to survive the loss of my husband, who lies buried in this grave! he was the best of men, the tendereft of husbands; with his dying breath he bid me never marry again, till the earth over his grave should be dry; and here you see me steadily resolving to obey his will, and endeavouring to dry it with my fan. I have employed two whole days in fulfilling his commands, and am determined not to marry till they are punctually obeyed, even though his grave should take up four days in drying."

Choang, who was struck with the widow's beauty, could not, however, avoid smiling at her haste to be married; but, concealing the cause of his mirth, invited her home; adding, that he had a wife who might be capable of giving her some consolation. As soon as he and his guest had returned, he imparted to Hansi, in private, what he had seen, and could not avoid expressing his uneasiness, that such might be his own case, if his dear wife should one day happen to survive him.

It is impossible to describe Hansi's resentment at so unkind a suspicion. As her passion for him was not only great, but extremely delicate, she employed tears, anger, frowns, and exclamations, to chide his suspicions; the widow herself was inveighed against; and Hansi declared she was resolved never to sleep under the same roof with a wretch, who, like her, would be guilty of such barefaced inconstancy. The night was cold and stormy; however, the stranger was obliged to seek another lodging, for Choang was not disposed to resist, and Hansi would have her way.

The widow had scarce been gone an hour, when an old disciple of Choang's, whom he had not seen for many years, came to pay him a visit. He was received with the utmost ceremony, placed in the most honourable seat at supper, and the wine began to circulate with great freedom. Choang and Hansi exhibited open marks of mutual tenderness, and unfeigned reconciliation; nothing could equal their apparent happiness; so fond an husband, so obedient a wife, few could behold without regretting their own infelicity. When, lo! their happiness was at once disturbed by a most fatal accident. Choang fell lifeless, in an apoplectic fit, upon the floor. Every method was used, but in vain, for his recovery. Hansi was, at first, inconsolable for his death: After some hours, however, she found spirits to read his last will. The ensuing day she began to moralize and talk wisdom; the next day she was able to comfort the young disciple; and on the third—to shorten a long story—they both agreed to be married.

There was now no longer mourning in the apartments; the body of Choang was then thrust into an old coffin, and placed in one of the meanest rooms, there to lie unattended until the time prescribed by law for his interment. In the mean time Hansi, and the young disciple, were arrayed in the most magnificent habits; the bride wore in her nose a jewel of immense price, and her lover was dressed in all the finery of his former master, together with a pair of artificial whiskers that reached down to his toes. The hour of their nuptials was arrived; the whole family sympathised with their approaching happiness; the apartments were brightened up with lights that diffused the most exquisite perfume, and a lustre more bright than noon-day. The lady expected her youthful lover in an inner apartment, with impatience; when his servant, approaching with terror in his countenance, informed her, that his master was fallen into a fit, which would certainly be mortal, unless the heart of a man lately dead could be obtained, and applied to his breast. She scarce waited to hear the end of the story, when, tucking up her clothes, she ran, with a mattock in her hand, to the coffin where Choang lay, resolving to apply the heart of her dead husband as a cure for the living. She therefore struck the lid with the utmost violence. In a few blows the coffin flew open, when the body, which, to all appearance, had been dead, began to move. Terrified at the sight, Hansi dropped the mattock, and Choang walked out, astonished at his own situation, his wife's unusual magnificence, and her more amazing surprise. He went among the apartments, unable to conceive the cause of so much splendor. He was not long in suspence before his domestics informed him of every transaction since he first became insensible. He could scarce believe what they told him, and went in pursuit of Hansi herself, in order to receive more certain information, or to reproach her infidelity. But she prevented his reproaches: He found her weltering in blood; for she had stabbed herself to the heart, being unable to survive her shame and disappointment.

Choang, being a philosopher, was too wise to make any loud lamentations; he thought it best to bear his loss with serenity; so, mending up the old coffin where he had lain himself, he placed his faithless spouse in his room; and, unwilling that so many nuptial preparations should be expended in vain, he the same night married the widow with the large fan.

As they both were appriſed of the foibles of each other before hand, they knew how to excuſe them after marriage. They lived together for many years in great tranquility, and, not expecting rapture, made a ſhift to find contentment.—Farewell.

A Charge *which* ought *to be delivered to the* Graduates *in the* Arts, *in all the* Colleges *in the* United States.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

YOU have this day received the honour of what is called a learned education. But, to be plain with you, theſe honours are an empty ſhadow, and your learning is the reverſe of an uſeful education. We have employed four years out of the five in which you have been under our care, in teaching you to read the languages of two nations, with whom you will never converſe, and from whoſe writings you can derive not half the inſtruction and pleaſure that are contained in the language of your own country. We have taught you a few definitions in logic and metaphyſics, and a few technical phraſes in moral and natural philoſophy, and here our inſtructions have ended. You have much to unlearn, and yet ſtill more to learn. The firſt and beſt thing you can do, is to forget all that you have been taught within theſe walls; afterwards let me adviſe you to apply yourſelves to the ſtudy of the Engliſh language. It is well known we have neither taught you grammar, orthography nor compoſition. I am ſorry to ſay, that the orations you have delivered were compoſed by your friends, or extracted from books. Next, let me adviſe you to learn the French, German and Spaniſh languages; you may acquire each of them in three months, provided you uſe the aſſiſtance of your *ears* for that purpoſe. Theſe languages will be uſeful to you, whether ſcience or commerce be your future purſuits in life. Do not neglect to improve yourſelves in arithmetic. It is the *ready change* of human life; and you cannot advance a ſtep in any uſeful or profitable employment without it. Make yourſelves as early as poſſible familiar with the works of nature, as they appear to us on our globe. You are not to live in the ſun nor moon, nor to ride upon the tail of a comet; and it will be of infinitely more conſequence to you to know the names of the vegetable, animal, and mineral productions of your country, than to know the diſtance and revolutions of all the planets in the ſolar ſyſtem.

A few aſtronomers are enough for an age; but every man ſhould know the hiſtory of the ſubſtances from which his food, his cloathing, his dwelling, his remedies in ſickneſs, and his pleaſures in health, are derived. Laſtly, let me adviſe each of you to employ a writing-maſter, at leaſt three months, to teach you to write a fair and intelligible hand. Among learned men a good hand is conſidered as a mark of vulgar education—and hence, for many centuries, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen have been diſtinguiſhed by writing a difficult, or an unintelligible hand. Perhaps this is one cauſe of the univerſal prejudices of the common people againſt the gentlemen of thoſe three profeſſions; for it is eaſy to trace the origin of their difficult hand into a deſign to encreaſe the diſputes, diſeaſes, and vices of mankind, by creating miſtakes in their opinions, and preſcriptions, whether for the body or the ſoul, and thereby to render themſelves more neceſſary in ſociety.

In a word, learn to be uſeful citizens. You did not come into the world to decypher inſcriptions on ancient monuments, nor to derive Engliſh words from their Greek or Roman original.—The man who will diſcover a method of preventing the fly from deſtroying turnips, or who will point out a new and profitable article of agriculture or commerce, will deſerve more from his fellow-citizens and from heaven, than all the Latin or Greek ſcholars, or all the teachers of technical learning, that ever exiſted in any age or country,

I ſhall conclude my charge to you, my beloved pupils, after expreſſing my tendereſt ſympathy with you, by declaring, that were I an arbitrary Prince, inſtead of endowing Colleges, inſtituted for teaching the dead languages and definitions of uſeleſs ſciences, I would eraſe all ſuch inſtitutions from my dominions, as the receptacles of idleneſs, and the nurſeries of learned ignorance; and, in the room of them, I would eſtabliſh ſeminaries, in which young men ſhould be taught thoſe things only which are calculated to enlighten and enrich their underſtandings, and to direct their paſſions to noble objects.

Such an education would exalt the character of our ſpecies, and diffuſe its influence not only into the occupations, and families of our citizens, but into the governments of our country. We ſhould then indeed become the envy and admiration of the world.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Port-Royal, Jamaica, to his friend in Hudſon.

"My friend, though I have not been favoured with an opportunity of conveying intelligence from theſe iſlands for ſome months paſt, I now truly feel the greateſt ſatisfaction in having the hinderance removed, and ſhall preſent you with a piece of intelligence, which cannot fail to meet the moſt cordial reception at your hands, as well as at the hands of every friend to the United States.

"You mentioned in your laſt the diſpoſition of the States, to leſſen the importation of the produce of our iſlands; this, though perhaps hardly yet perceivable among yourſelves, is moſt ſeverely felt by us. I am credibly informed that many of the houſes who have for many years flouriſhed on the productions of the STILL, have entirely thrown up buſineſs, and it is to be feared many will become bankrupts.

"We ſeem to ſuſpect you have deviſed ſome new method of manufacturing ſugars, as we find the ſale of that commodity daily decreaſing.—If my fears are founded on reality, Heaven only knows what's to become of us."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

On the *origin* and *uſe* of the Latin and Greek languages, as a part of a liberal education, by Dr. FRANKLIN.

The ſleeve of the coat was originally intended for the ſole purpoſe of being unbuttoned and drawn over the hands in cold and wet weather. After the invention of gloves, the ſleeve was no longer uſed for the above purpoſe: but it ſtill continues to be a faſhionable and uſeleſs appendage of the coat.—Latin and greek books are the *modern coat-ſleeve*, in a ſyſtem of education—the *gloves* are Engliſh books.

Nov. 20. The reſolution of the Virginia Aſſembly reſpecting the Aſſumption of the State Debts by Congreſs, exhibits a very curious phenomenon in the hiſtory of the United States. The majority who voted in favour of the reſolution, it ſeems, fell aſleep in September 1787, (juſt before the riſing of the Federal Convention) and did not awake till a few weeks ago; during which time the Federal Government was adopted and eſtabliſhed throughout all the States. Their vote therefore muſt be aſcribed to *ignorance* of what paſſed during their long ſleep. The *Reſolution* is calculated only for thoſe years of anarchy which preceded the general ratification of the preſent HAPPY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. It is now nugatory and ridiculous—and we hope while the *ſleepy* voters in its favour will be treated with pity, the *well-known* inſtigator of it, who never ſleeps while there is "miſchief afloat," and whoſe eyes are conſtantly fixed on his Georgia territory, will be treated with univerſal contempt.

NOVEMBER 22.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Nov. 12th, 1790.

"Our worthy Mr. Bowdoin is now no more. His religion, firmly eſtabliſhed on the beſt grounds, ſupported him in a calm, placid and cheerful reſignation. "See in what peace a Chriſtian can die!"

"He ſaid that the arguments which determined him in favour of Chriſtianity were ſuggeſted by the reading of Butler's analogy,* a book which he therefore highly recommended to every ſerious enquirer."

Nov. 24. The enſuing ſeſſion of Congreſs will be highly intereſting to the United States: The objects which will arreſt the attention of the auguſt national legiſlature, are of the greateſt magnitude. Although much has been done—yet much remains to be effected; but the general approbation with which the proceedings of government have been received—the harmony and good underſtanding which pervade the States under its auſpices—and the encreaſing advantages which the people realize from the laws of the Union, will animate our civil fathers in the proſecution of their duty—for the higheſt teſtimony of public merit, is the ſucceſs of public meaſures.

Among many other important ſubjects of legiſlative deliberation and deciſion, which will probably come before Congreſs, are the eſtabliſhment of a *national mint*, and a *national bank* — *uniformity of weights and meaſures*—the *poſt-office*, and *poſt-roads*, *ways and means* to pay the intereſt on that part of the national debt which was left unprovided for the laſt ſeſſion—*the organization of the militia*—with a variety of incidental buſineſs, intereſting to particular ſtates, corporations, and individuals, to which the general government alone can pay a competent attention.

Abſtract of foreign Intelligence.

The preſs for ſeamen continues in moſt of the Britiſh ports; and uncertainty reſts on the events of Peace or War with Spain. Accounts from Gibraltar mention ſome recent encroachments upon the neutral ground before that fortreſs.

The Duke of Cumberland, brother to the King of England, died the 18th Sept. after a long illneſs; he was in his 47th year; and has left no iſſue.

The eſtimate of the loſs by the late fire at Madrid, is reported to be *Five Millions Sterling*.

The grand fleet under Lord HOWE arrived at Spithead the 14th September.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt Spain.——Another meſſenger was hourly expected from Spain; matters not being yet ſettled.

The number of killed and wounded on both ſides in the late mutiny at Nancy, in France, is ſtated to be upwards of 1600.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, exaſperated againſt the Engliſh, has concluded a haſty alliance with Sweden, in order, it is ſaid, to hurt the former, by aiding the Spaniards.

A new league is ſaid to be on the tapis between Ruſſia, Spain and France—as a counterbalance to the alliance between England, Pruſſia and Holland.

The Engliſh papers inform of further naval armaments: A large fleet is ordered to be got ready immediately: Its deſtination is conjectured to be the Weſt-Indies.

Accounts from Martinico inform, that every thing is in confuſion at that iſland: Every veſſel which arrives from the States has guards put on board. Guadaloupe is almoſt deſerted; the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique.

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* *This excellent book, in point of good ſenſe and ſound reaſon, outweighs a whole cargo of deiſtical writings.*

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 18.

"Died, in this city, early in the morning of the 16th inſt. in the 67th year of his age, the honourable DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Eſquire, a man ſo well known and diſtinguiſhed by his country, that an eulogium on his character is altogether unneceſſary.

ALEXANDRIA, December 2.

MARRIED:—Mr. NATHANIEL WASHINGTON to Miſs PEGGY HAWKINS, both of Prince-George's County, Maryland.

DIED:—Mr. WILLIAM CARR, of Dumfries, Merchant.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Mary, Goodwin, from Boſton.
Sloop Race Horſe, Whitney, Turk's-Iſland.
—— Poplar, Wood, Ditto.
—— Betſy, Brown, Rhode-Iſland.

SAILED. *None.*

☞ The Members of *The Alexandria Society for the Promotion of uſeful Knowledge* are informed that the Police of the Town continues to be the ſubject for further inveſtigation at the next meeting, which will be on the fourth Friday of the preſent month. It is earneſtly wiſhed that the members will be punctual in their attendance, not only becauſe this highly-intereſting ſubject demands their moſt ſerious attention, but alſo that the election of Officers, which will then take place, may be the more judicious and ſatisfactory.

ELISHA C. DICK, Sec'ry.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

Tueſday laſt, being the Anniverſary of St. Andrew, the Society of that Name met. After hearing a Diſcourſe ſuitable to the Occaſion, by the Revd. Mr. JAMES MUIR, they proceeded to the Election of Officers for the enſuing Year, when the following Gentlemen were choſen:

WILLIAM HUNTER, Jun. Eſq. *Preſident.*
GEORGE WALKER, CHARLES SIMMS, } Eſq'rs. *Vice-Preſidents.*
Mr. JOHN DUNDAS, *Treaſurer.*
Revd. Mr. JAMES MUIR, *Chaplain.*
WILLIAM BROWN, Eſq. *Phyſician.*
Meſſrs. DAVID FINLAY, JAMES PATTON, JAMES KENNEDY, JOHN LAIRD, } *Managers.*
Mr. ICHABOD HUNTER, *Secretary.*

Afterwards they adjourned to *Page's* Tavern, where an elegant Dinner was prepared, and the following Toaſts given. The Evening paſſed with the greateſt Harmony and Conviviality.

1. The Memory of St. Andrew.
2. The Sons of St. Andrew throughout the Globe.
3. The Sons of St. Tammany.
4. The Sons of St. George.
5. The Sons of St. Patrick.
6. The United States.
7. Congreſs.
8. The Preſident of the United States.
9. Governor and State of Virginia.
10. Rab Gibb's Contract, and the Carſe of Gowry.
11. Geordy Mac Gregor's Maliſon to all the Enemies of Scotland.
12. Horn, Corn, Wool and Yarn.
13. The Day and all who honour it.

At a Meeting of the *Alexandria Society for the Promotion of uſeful Knowledge*, on Friday the 26th of November, the following Reſolution paſſed unanimouſly:

That the Treaſurer do, without loſs of time, inform all thoſe members from whom depoſites and fines are due, that it is the wiſh of the Society to aſcertain the exact ſtate of it's funds at the cloſe of the year; to effect which it will be neceſſary that all thoſe indebted to the Society do pay to the Treaſurer, prior to the next meeting, their reſpective balances. At the ſame time the Treaſurer is deſired to inform all thoſe who have not received the Conſtitution, of that clauſe in it which limits the term of indulgence, which is, "Any member refuſing to ſettle and pay off his accounts to the Treaſurer, once in every four months, if required, ſhall be deemed no longer a member." In compliance with the above reſolution, thoſe members of the Society, who are in arrears, are hereby requeſted to call and ſettle with me their reſpective balances, as aforeſaid.

R. MEASE, *Treaſurer.*

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber deſires all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the Eſtate of THOMAS WILKINSON, deceaſed, to bring them in properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted—And thoſe who are indebted, to make immediate payment.

JANE WILKINSON, *Admiſ'x.*
Who conſtantly has for Sale,

FLOUR and MIDDLINGS by the hundred or ſmaller quantity, and SHORTS and BRAN, by the buſhel.

Alexandria, Dec. 2, 1790.

THE PARTNERSHIP of DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON being this day diſſolved, on account of the death of Daniel M'Pherſon, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them will pleaſe to preſent them for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make payment to me as ſoon as poſſible.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

☞ I continue to do buſineſs here on my own account, and will give CASH for WHEAT, FLOUR, and a few Hhds. of TOBACCO. I. M.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

ALMANACKS,
For 1791, for Sale at this Office.

☞ Excellent ſhining INK, at 1s. per pint for ſale at the Printing-Office.

FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 3, if fair, WILL BE PERFORMED, *By the* DRAMATIC SOCIETY, A TRAGEDY, written by Miſs *Hannah Moore*, called

PERCY.

To which will be added a FARCE, called THE

Cobbler of Preſton.

☞ Tickets are ſold at Mr. WARD's and Mr. PAGE's.

Alexandria, Dec. 2, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Dec. 2, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 4th of December next,

THIRTY-NINE ſquare pieces of White Oak Timber, from 15 to 45 feet long, lying on Francis Summer's land.—8 pieces of Pine and Poplar do. hewn on three ſides, from 30 to 48 feet in length, and ſeven pieces of Pine, hewn on three ſides, from 25 to 35 feet in length, lying on Hunting-Creek, below Hartſhorne's Mill.—7 pieces of Pine do. hewn on three ſides, from 25 to 35 feet long, 2 ſquare do. 8 by 10, 32 feet long, and 5 pieces do. round, 40 feet long, lying on Mr. Bird's land, near Mr. Hartſhorne's dwelling houſe.

WILSON & TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

GEORGE SWEENY & CO.

Moſt reſpectfully inform the public that they are now opening, at their STORE in Princeſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. *Michael Thorn*,

A large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will ſell by wholeſale or retail at the moſt reduced prices, for *caſh*, *wheat*, *flour*, *corn*, *furs*, *bear-ſkins*, *bees-wax*, &c. &c. Alſo, received in payment, *public ſecurities* and *old continental money* retaining the ſmalleſt value.

☞ They have to rent a Brick Houſe adjoining their Store, well caculated for a private family.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790. (t. f.)

By virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Loudoun County, will be ſold, on the premiſes, at public ſale, upon the 13th day of January next,

THE GRIST-MILL, together with forty ACRES of LAND adjoining thereto, the property of *Henry Cookus*, deceaſed, lying on Gooſe-Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and known by the name of Littlejohn's Mill, ſituated 6 miles from Leeſburg, and 36 from Alexandria.—Twelve months credit will be given for one third of the purchaſe-money, 18 months for one other third, and two years for the reſidue, Bond with approved ſecurity will be required.

JAMES COLEMAN, S. L. C.

Nov. 24, 1790.

At the ſame time will be offered for Sale,

THREE hundred and eight ACRES of LAND adjoining the above mill, in order to accommodate any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe the mill, and for whom 40 acres of land would be too little. As the above mill is out of repair, it is preſumed a great bargain may be had. The ſituation has heretofore been found an eligible one for a ſtore, and the mill had a great ſhare of work, being in a good wheat country. A further deſcription of the mill or land is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Leeſburg, Nov. 24, 1790. tdf.

TO BE SOLD,

On reaſonable Terms,

THE intereſt of the Leaſe of 270 ACRES of LAND, for three lives, renewable, at a ſmall ground-rent, lying in Loudoun County, Virginia, ſituated on Fryingpan-Run. There are on the plantation 50 acres of excellent meadow, well incloſed; the reſt of the plantation, the moſt of which is freſh, is alſo well incloſed, and in good order for the enſuing crop.—There are alſo on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, barn, ſtables, and all neceſſary out-houſes; a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit. It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as it's ſituation for an excellent range. The land is generally very level, well timbered, and watered with divers ſprings, and near the great roads leading to Alexandria, Dumfries and George-Town, diſtant from each about 25 miles. The purchaſer may be ſupplied with a large quantity of Corn, Hay, and many other articles.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. *Samuel Love's* Store, Saliſbury, Loudoun County, Virginia.

JACOB REMEY.

December 1, 1790.

☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at this Office.

POET's CORNER.

Extract from an "Addreſs lately delivered at one of the Engliſh Theatres."

HARD is the taſk—ſince public taſte is fickle,
Each varying humour in its turn to tickle—
Since all mankind are play'rs—the world a ſtage,
And non-deſcripts ariſe in every age.
Miſers who gen'rous ſeem, and prudes auſtere,
With haughty widows, and coquettes ſevere,
And modern belles, of modiſh life and taſte,
With borrow'd beauty, and a ſcrew'd-up waiſt—
Since hills of ſwelling muſlin vainly deck,
And guard the whiteneſs of their lovely neck—
You'd take them for a race of monſtrous craws,
So high the mountain that ſupports their jaws,
And beaus groteſque, to fill the comic ſcene,
With ſtuff'd cravat, ſhort cane, and lounging mien.—
Since Pics can read—they ſcorn all antient lore,
Nay Shakeſpeare's ſelf they vote a *monſtrous bore.*
At home they're ſilent, at the play they're talking,
They ride in ſhoes, and ſtrange! have boots to walk in!

EXTRACTS.

"No!" ſaid an Italian gameſter, after an intolerable run of ill luck, "no, thou jade Fortune! Thou may'ſt indeed, cauſe me to *loſe* millions, but I defy thy utmoſt power to make me *pay* them."

NONE fight with true ſpirit, who are overloaded with caſh. A man who had been fortunate at cards, was applied to, to act as a ſecond in a duel, at a period when the ſeconds engaged as heartily as the principals. "I am not," ſaid he, "the man for your purpoſe juſt at preſent; but go and apply to him from whom I won a thouſand guineas laſt night, and, I warrant you, he will fight like any devil!"

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Mary Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon,
An Aſſortment of
GOODS,
In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:
Amongſt which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in ſmall caſks,
Writing-Paper,	Gunpowder,
Paſteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glaſs, 7 by 9
Salts,	and 8 by 10,
Nutmegs,	Cordage,
Black Pepper,	Seine-Twine,
Nails of all kinds,	Steel,
Sheathing-Paper,	Spades,
Rock-Alum,	Frying Pans,
Copperas,	Iron Caſtings,
London Porter in caſks of 3 dozen each,	Fine Liverpool Salt,
	Whitehaven Coal.

They have alſo on hand,
Sherry and Liſbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Liſbon Salt, &c.
Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY
Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,
A very large and general Aſſortment of
Seaſonable Goods,
Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.
[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand Bills.*]
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

WILLIAMS & CART
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
A large Aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms:
ALSO,
Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,
A Large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, which, being laid in at the ſeveral Manufactories in England, they will ſell upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.
Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1790.

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe-money with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 111½ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Winchеſter, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes, the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchеſter, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchеſter, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.
Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

GEORGE STOYIN
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Baltimore, Capt. Cunninghan, and the Sally, Capt. Crowdhill, from Liverpool,
A Conſiderable ADDITION to his Fall Aſſortment, which he is now opening at his Store, in Water-Street.
Alexandria, October 27, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
(On very reaſonable Terms,)
SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampſhire county, Virginia, ſituated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fiſh, and on the premiſes are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it freſh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premiſes a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its ſituation for an excellent range, equally good on both ſides of the ſaid river, and very extenſive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers ſprings, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickſburgh, to Pittſburg, to the Weſtern Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchеſter, (which is thought to be the moſt healthy ſituation, and the beſt for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Alſo, 965 acres in Harriſon county, on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which ſoon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the ſame county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willſon's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney-River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1181 acres on the ſame waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertſon's bottom, in the ſame county.

The above Lands will be ſold cheap for Caſh, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neili*, Eſq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennſylvania; or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone Houſe on the main ſtreet of Winchеſter, with an arched cellar under the whole; alſo, a new kitchen, two ſtables, a draw-well, and a ſmoak-houſe on the premiſes——and a wooden houſe, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

FOR SALE,
On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Eſqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchеſter 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.—The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—The plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.
Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of *John Semple*, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colcheſter, on the firſt Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colcheſter, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertiſed for ſale in Sept. 1788: the ſale of this part was delayed for want of a ſurvey. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, of the above land to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay the purchaſe-money in one, two, three and four years, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid.

We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commiſſioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON.
GEORGE GILPIN, } Commiſſioners.
LEVEN POWELL,

N. B. If the day appointed for the ſale ſhould be wet, the ſale will be held on the next fair day.
Sept. 20, 1790.

Patowmack Lands
FOR SALE.

Reſurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263½
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horſeſick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or
THOMAS H. HANSON.
Aug. 5, 1790.

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.
Have juſt received the remainder of their
Fall Goods,
Which will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms, for CASH, PRODUCE, or a SHORT CREDIT.
They have alſo,
SPANISH HIDES,
Of the firſt Quality, for Sale.
Alexandria, Oct. 27, 1790.

JESSE TAYLOR
HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Louiſ*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt. *Crowdhill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John* Capt. *Travers*, from *Briſtol*,
A general Aſſortment of
Merchandiſe,
Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *ſhort Credit.*
Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

DAVID EASTON
Has imported in the Schooner Nelly and Caroline, Capt. Otway, from Grenada,
A few Puncheons of
Grenada Rum,
And a few Barrels of
Oranges & Limes,
Which will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. Said Schooner will take in four Hundred Barrels on Freight, if offered immediately.
Nov. 18, 1790.

Madeira Wine.
A few Quarter Caſks of London-particular may be had of
PORTER & INGRAHAM,
Upon very reaſonable Terms, if applied for immediately.
Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

JOHN MURRAY and CO.
Have received an Aſſortment of low-priced
BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Plains, Duffils, and Hats—At their Store may alſo be found Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Teneriffe Wines, Brandy, Molaſſes, Coffee, Sugars, Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas, Cotton, Cordage, Red-wood, Log-wood, Nicaragua Wood, Alum, Copperas, Cotton and Wool Cards, Beef, Herrings, &c. &c.
They will ſell low, and receive Produce in Payment.
Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1790. (t. f.)

WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the Houſe of ANDERSON and JAMIESON, in Alexandria, on the firſt day of January next, if fair, or on the next fair day thereafter,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, four CHILDREN, a NEGRO MAN, for nine years ſervitude; two HORSES, a CART and DRAY, two MILCH COWS, together with ſundry articles of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of feather beds, blankets, ſheets, table-linen, bed-ſteads, tables, chairs, &c. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

It is again earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who are indebted to the partnerſhip will make payment of their reſpective balances on or before that time; likewiſe all thoſe who have accounts againſt ſaid partnerſhip, will pleaſe to bring them in, that they may be finally ſettled.
November 18, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO LOTS, adjoining the property of William Herbert, Eſq; on Fairfax and Water Streets. Each lot in breadth contains twenty-four, and in depth ſeventy feet.
WILLIAM RAMSAY.
Alexandria, Nov. 18, 1790.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon and Bond.